

TO ADVERTISERS.
All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and no charge.

JOB PRINTING.
Book and Job Printing of every description executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Education is one of those subjects on which it is difficult to say too much; in every country and throughout all ages the culture of the minds of the young has been one of the first considerations of the governing powers; and we find amongst those nations who have paid the most attention to education have in variously excellent in one way or another. We need look no farther than to our neighbors for an illustration: The establishment of schools and the early education of the rising generation has for many years been one of the first cares of American statesmen; and we believe that in the annals of the world we shall find no nation so free from indigent poor. A boy who had a good education will invariably make his way in the world, and unless he is naturally vicious, or grossly indolent, or from defect of mental powers, or physical strength, incapable of earning his own living, he will never come to absolute want. He feels his independence, and probably, to a certain extent, shows it in his manner. On arriving at manhood, the educated youth is more impatient of control than his uneducated parents; consequently, he will desire to better his position in life. He is not content to plod on in the weary steps of his ancestors: he feels that there is something higher for him to aspire to; he must exercise the intellect that has been cultivated within him, and reap the fruit of the seed that has been planted, or the talents fostered by that very cultivation will not only stop the growth of good fruit but will produce a most evil result, and cause the partially cultivated mind more readily to receive evil impressions. For many years the education of the masses in England met with steady opposition, especially from the Tories of the old school. The partially quoted proverb, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," was invariably in the mouths of those who, when the first public education movement was commenced, studiously opposed all measures which could help it forward. This was fairly answered by the early promoters of schools that "a little learning is less dangerous than none at all." We believe that the idea of education being dangerous, exploded simultaneously with the introduction of railways, or at some equally remote period, long before this colony had reached even the embryo state. That the question of education in this Colony is one that has not been altogether neglected the anniversary that was celebrated on Thursday last will testify. The progress of the Collegiate School, from its establishment in 1860, to the present time, must we think, upon the whole, be satisfactory to the Bishop as Visitor, to the Reverend Principal, and to all others connected with its management, as well as to the public generally. The course of instruction at this school is similar to that of the best English Grammar Schools, and we believe that a sound and practical education, as good in fact, as can be given at any school, is imparted to its scholars; but those who desire to see Vancouver Island a prosperous and thriving country, will probably feel it in these that the rising generation of our mechanics, artisans, and tillers of the soil will get their education. They are open to all classes at the rate of five dollars per annum, and a sound English education is given. There are at present three of these schools established, respectively in Victoria, at Craigflower, and at Nanaimo. These are we believe the only schools fostered by government, we do not say supported, because the fees paid by pupils will go a long way towards paying the salaries of teachers. It is high time that the present system of working them should be enquired into, and we trust that the Committee for which Mr. Duncan will move on Monday next, will sift this matter thoroughly. As our agricultural districts become more thickly settled, we shall have year by year an increasing number of the rising generation crying out for education. We cannot establish schools in districts unless the population is sufficient to warrant the supposition that there will be least employment for a teacher. We would then suggest, that at some one or more of the colonial schools provision should be made for the reception of boarders, at rates corresponding to that now charged for day scholars. We believe that many who cannot afford to send their children to boarding schools would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity of providing for their education.

Before concluding these remarks, we would call attention to the existing state of things with regard to education in some of the counties in the adjacent American States. In San Francisco County there were at the close of 1861, seventeen public schools, the State apportionment to which was for the year \$191,050.31; the number of children attending was 6,674, being rather more than half the number of children between the ages of four and eighteen belonging to the county. In Sacramento county there were fifty-two schools; the grant was \$5,583.60; the number of children attending, 2,373, being again more than half the children of the county.

MR. RING AND THE CITY TAXES.

We did not intend in our article of Thursday last, to suggest that the acting Attorney General "grudged" the payment of the tax in question; we took it for granted that his refusal was based upon the illegality of the tax, and we give Mr. Ring full credit for taking his stand on constitutional grounds. The joint opinion to which Mr. Ring refers, and which he calls upon us to lay again before the public, has not escaped our memory. We quote that portion of it which seems to apply to the License Tax. In reply to question 1, which was: "Have the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria power to assess a License Tax, or Liquor License, under the charter here exhibited?" Messrs. Ring and McCright state—"We are of opinion that there is no such power given to the Mayor and Council as is mentioned in the first question." In reply to the last or general question, the opinion says—"The course for the Mayor and Council to pursue, is to obtain the assistance of the legislature to remedy the defects of the Act of Incorporation." We certainly supposed that the Council had in some sort followed the advice above quoted; as a communication from the Colonial Secretary to the Mayor and Council, enclosing a most decisive opinion from the Attorney General, as to the power given by the Act of Incorporation to levy taxes, was published in our columns about a fortnight after the publication of the joint opinion of the other two learned counsel.

As the opinion of the Attorney General came to the Council officially through the Executive Government, we think we are warranted in the conclusion, that the Mayor and Council had applied to some branch of the Legislature for assistance out of their difficulties. We subjoin extracts from Mr. Cary's opinion:

"I entertain no doubt whatever as to the query proposed. By the 24th section of the Act, the Council are empowered by-law to direct in what manner the funds required for municipal purposes shall be raised. * * * Suppose the Council pass by-laws imposing licenses, such as a trade license, and such by-law is not disallowed, it has the force of law just as much as any Act of Parliament passed by Commons and Lords, and assented to by the Crown. * * *

Such by-laws when passed and not disallowed are to be administered from the tribunals of justice without question. Any other doctrine would vest in the judicial functionaries a power of over-ruling the assent of the Crown, which is absurd."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Consignees.

THE BANK T. W. LUCAS.
Capt. Anderson, from San Francisco, will commence discharging THIS MORNING at 8 a.m., at St. John's Wharf. Consignees are requested to call upon the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods. Goods left on the wharf after 6 p.m., will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners. **PICKETT & CO.**

LAST PERFORMANCE

THE AUTOMATON EXHIBITION

Will be repeated This Evening,

IN THE LYCEUM HALL,

FOR THE LAST TIME.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

WILSON & MILES

OFFER FOR SALE, CORNER OF

Humboldt and Government streets,

Martell Brandy, in bulk and case,

Hennessy's do, do, do,

Jamaica Rum, do, do,

Sherry, (Duff, Gordon & Co's) in

bulk and case

Port Wine, do, do,

Scotch & Irish Whisky, do, do,

Holland Gin, do, do,

Swaine, Board & Co's Old Tom, in

bulk and case,

Crates, 1 gallon kegs,

Burton Ale, continually on draught,

Cases Bynas' bottled Ale & Porter.

TO RENT!

The Columbia Hotel,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

WITH FURNITURE COMPLETE.

The building is three stories fronting Columbia street, is opposite to Lytton Square, and 90 yards from the Steamboat Landing. For further particulars apply on the premises, or to W. H. Burr, Victoria, V. I.

THE PRIZE ESSAY

ON—

British Columbia,

IS NOW PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE

in Victoria, at

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S

Bookstore,

September 18th, 1863.

T. ALLSOP,

Land and Mining Agent,

Government Street, near Broughton.

LOTS FOR SALE, AND TO LEASE,

In various parts of the City and Suburbs.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

Or to Let.

MINING AND OTHER SHARES

Bought and Sold.

MORTGAGES EFFECTED.

LONDON AGENTS,

Messrs. ALLSOP & CO.,

Old Broad Street, E. C.

FOR SALE.

WORK HORSES,

(AMERICAN.)

Brood Mares,

Fine American.

Work Oxen,

Stock Cattle!

Apply to

G. D. CLARKE,

Colonial Market, Johnson Street

Victoria, September 15th, 1863.

A. F. MAIN,

Land Agent,

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

—AND—

ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICE ON GOVERNMENT STREET, Opposite

Broughton street.

August 17th, 1863.

New Bricks!

FOR SALE:

Apply to

J. MASON, at the Brick Yard,

or G. MASON, at the Identical,

WHARF & YATES STREETS

DUSTY MILLER,

A. I. AT LLOYD'S.

THE ABOVE VESSEL is

open for Freight or Charter hence to

Callao. For particulars apply to

JANION, GREEN & RHODES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

WILL SELL

AT THEIR SALESROOM, WHARF STREET,

THIS DAY

Saturday, Sept. 19th,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

ON ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS,

Ex Bark "Philippine," from London.

M. B. Nos 2 and 3,

2 Cases 55 doz. assorted Looking

Glasses;

M. B. No 8,

1 Case Containing—

30 4-foot 6-inch Brown Alpaca Um-

brellas;

70 4 ft. 9 inch Silk Umbrellas;

48 4 ft. 6 inch Bright Silk ditto;

M. B. No 10,

1 Bale Containing—

10 doz Angola Shirts;

4 doz. Baltic "

5 doz. Union "

10 doz. Melton "

—ALSO—

35 bbls Crushed Sugar;

15 Kegs Split Peas;

3 Cases California Hams;

9 Firkins Butter;

6 Cases Bacon Shoulders;

— " Tobacco;

6 bbls Prunes;

60 Sacks Beans;

2 Cases Cheese;

50 Boxes Sugar;

12 bbls S. I. Sugar;

10 Cases Lard;

15 Kegs Dried Apples.

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Hose;

Gents' Wellington Boots;

White Linen, and Damask Table

Covers;

AND A LOT OF SUNDRIES,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

—FROM—

PARIS AND LYONS,

Direct.

The Latest Styles

—OF—

Silks and Satins,

Poplins, Delaines, Cashmeres,

Silk Velvet Crape,

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves,

Jacquets, Mull and Swiss Muslin,

French Merinos,

Scotch Plaid,

Insertion Ladies and Childrens' fines

Gaiters,

French Flannels.

—ALSO—

A FINE INVOICE OF

French Cassimere,

Gent's Heavy Silk and Woollen Un-

dershirts and Drawers,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

—WHICH WE—

Offer to the Trade,

—AT THE—

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

—

REINHART BROS.

J. C. BROWN,

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL

And Notary Public.

se18-1m

PORT ANGELOS, W. T.

TO LOAN!

\$5000.

\$2500.

Apply to

W. CULVERWELL,

Yates street.

se18-1m

VINE GROWERS' COMPANY

COGNAC.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE APPOINT-

ed sole Agents for the sale of the above well

known Brandy, and are now prepared to supply

the same in case and bulk.

se17-1m

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Wharf street.

From No. 38 Rupert St.,

HAYMARKET, LONDON.

FRED. PAINE

WAS THE FIRST MAN TO SHAKE

the hair off a fair and reasonable price

in this city.

He is always at home on Johnson street four

doors from Wharf street.

He thanks the public for their liberal support.

CUTTING HAIR—Two shillings and sixpence.

SHAVING—One shilling and sixpence.

SHAMPOOING—One shilling and sixpence.

DRESSING—One shilling and sixpence.

se16-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

J. A. McCREA

WILL SELL

THIS DAY,

Saturday, Sept. 19th,

ON THE H. B. CO'S WHARF,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

SALT.

Ex "Dusty Miller,"

900 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT,

In fine order.

se18

MONDAY, Sept. 21,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

TO CLOSE INVOICES,

183 bbls Molasses;

28 " Syrup;

80 Kegs S. I. Sugar;

AND A VARIETY OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

se19

Thursday, Sept. 24,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

Special Trade Sale,

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT.

CROCKERY,

Hollow Ware.

Particulars Hereafter.

se18

J. A. McCREA,

Auctioneer.

CHEAP FRUIT!

MESSRS. JAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED UPWARDS OF

500 BOXES OF FRUIT,

By last Mail, are prepared to sell at their Store,

NO. 5 FORT STREET,

Fresh and Choice Apples, from \$150

per Box.

—ALSO—

Plums and Pears of the best kinds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

se16-1m

THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

